

Publication Number of Utility Model Application: JP-UM-A-57-124827

Utility Model Application Number Sho-56-009149

Application Date: January 27, 1981

Applicant: (307) Toshiba Corporation

Representative Director, Shoichi Saha

72, Horikawa-cho, Saiwai-ku, Kawasaki-shi,

Kanagawa-ken

Deviser: Shigeo Watanabe

c/o Horikawacho Factory, Toshiba Corporation

72, Horikawa-cho, Saiwai-ku, Kawasaki-shi,

Kanagawa-ken

Agent: (3257) Patent Attorney, Kazuo Inoue c/o Inoue Patent Office

Daiichi Noda Building

4-41-11, Kamata, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, 144

Tel. 736 3558

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Device:

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

2. Claims

(1) A liquid crystal display device, comprising: two insulating substrates where a display electrode and a counter electrode are disposed opposite to each other; a lead electrode

conducting with the respective electrodes and drawn out to the end part of at least one insulating substrate; a lead fitting connected to the lead electrode; a conductive agent provided between the lead electrode and the lead fitting; a mold agent wrapping the lead fitting, conductive agent and the end part of the substrate; and liquid crystal sealed between both insulating substrates, wherein the conductive agent is a mixture of an organic adhesive and conductive particles, and has elasticity.

- (2) The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the organic adhesive is not compatible with the mold agent.
- (3) The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the mold agent is mainly composed of an epoxy adhesive, and the organic adhesive is mainly composed of a silicone adhesive.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention relates to a liquid crystal display device and particularly to a lead fitting for an external connecting terminal connected to an electrode, and it is an object of the invention to keep a favorable state without causing a defect in connection even in a long-time use and prevent deterioration of characteristics of the display device.

Fig. 1 shows an example of a liquid crystal display device.

Insulating substrates 1, 2 where a display electrode and a

counter electrode are formed respectively are disposed opposite to each other, and liquid crystal is sealed (not shown) between the upper and lower insulating substrates spaced from each other as designated by a spacer. The respective electrodes on the substrate are drawn out to the end part of at least one insulating substrate by a lead electrode, and from the lead electrode, a lead fitting 3 of an external connecting terminal for connection with an external circuit is electrically and mechanically connected. When voltage is applied through the lead fitting to the lead electrode, the voltage is applied between both electrodes to vary electro-optical property of liquid crystal so that a desired display pattern is obtained.

of this type. That is, the lead fitting 3 has the head part formed like a U-shape to be connected to the lead electrode 4 on the end part of the substrate 2, thereby clamping the end part of the insulating substrate to be connected to each other. Further, for the purpose of supplementing electrical conductivity of the lead electrode and the lead fitting, a conductive agent such as silver-contained epoxy adhesive 5 is used. In order to improve connection and fixing of the lead fitting 3 to the end part of the substrate, mechanical adhesion is increased, and in order to protect a lead fitting connecting part as an electric connecting part from an external atmosphere, it is molded with a mold agent 6 such as epoxy resin.

When the liquid crystal display device is thus formed, fixing of the lead fitting is favorable and electric connection is good. When it is molded with the mold agent to fix the lead fitting, however, the spring property of the connecting part at the tip of the lead fitting is lost. When the display device is used and then a long period of time elapses, the mold agent expands, and especially when moisture is adsorbed from an external atmosphere to the mold agent, the mold agent is swollen to move the lead fitting. The mold agent expands in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 3, for example, so the lead fitting is deteriorated in connection to the lead electrode, to cause imperfect electric connection. Although the conductive agent has been used in order to compensate for such defect, the conventional one is gradually solidified with the passage of time after application and becomes plastic. Consequently, the defect is not caused at the start in the above swelling of the mold agent, but with the passage of time, the conductive agent, as shown in Fig. 4, comes off or cracks so that connecting failure between the lead electrode and the lead fitting is frequently caused.

The invention has been made in the light of such circumstances and it provides a liquid crystal display device in which an external connecting terminal keeps favorable connection with a substrate as designated not to deteriorate characteristics even if a mold agent is swollen after the lapse

of long time.

An embodiment of the invention will now be described with reference to the attached drawings. As shown in Fig. 5, a conductive agent 11 made by mixing a silicone adhesive as a binder with carbon is applied to a part of a substrate 2 to which a lead fitting of a lead electrode 4 is connected, then the lead fitting 3 is mounted, and further molded, covering it with a mold agent formed of an epoxy adhesive 12. The conductive agent 11 is rubber-like and has elasticity, and it is neither solidified with the passage of time nor compatible with the mold agent 12. Accordingly, even if the mold agent is swollen so that the lead fitting is moved to separate from the substrate in a long-time use, the mold agent flows following the movement to gradually enter between the lead fitting and the lead electrode to prevent electric connection failure between the lead fitting and the lead electrode.

The conductive agent thus interposed between the lead fitting and the lead electrode is a mixture of conductive particles such as carbon and an organic adhesive such as a silicone adhesive, and has elasticity. The organic adhesive is not compatible with the mold agent, so that the contact failure between the lead fitting and the lead electrode, which has been caused with the passage of time, can be prevented in the invention. Accordingly, although it has been frequent in the conventional liquid crystal display device that the lead fitting is perfectly

fixed when the device is formed, but with the passage of time, the connection failure between the lead fitting and the lead electrode is caused, the occurrence of such defect can be prevented, deterioration of characteristics can be prevented, and a favorable display pattern as designated can be always obtained in the invention.

Even if a mold agent formed of an acrylic adhesive is used as a mold agent as well as the above, this is not compatible with the above conductive agent, so that even if the mold agent is swollen, the electric connection failure between the lead fitting and the lead electrode can be prevented. It goes without saying that the similar effect can be produced by using not only the above conductive agent and mold agent but also suitable ones according to the gist of the invention, and the thus obtained display device is useful to the industries.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a liquid crystal display device;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing a connecting part of a lead fitting of a liquid crystal display device;

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram showing the swelling state
of a mold agent;

Figs. 4A and 4B are schematic diagrams showing the defective state of a conductive agent; and

Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing the principal part

of one embodiment of the invention.

2: insulating substrate 3: lead fitting of external connecting terminal 4: lead electrode 11: conductive agent 12: mold agent

公開実用 昭和57一124827



実用新案登錄順(2)

5<u>,</u>6. 1.,2*7*

作序接官 殿

-1. 考案の名称

2. 考 秦 者 神奈州県川崎市幸区堀川町72 東京芝浦電気株式会社堀川町工場内

ワタ ナベ シゲ オ 波 辺 繁 雄

3. 実用新案登録出願人

神系川県川崎市李杉堀川町72番地

(307) 東京芝浦電気株式会社。

代表者。佐

4. 代理人 🛖 144

- 東京都大田区浦田4-17月41番11号 第一部野田ビル 开上特許 事務所的

電 話 736 3558

(3257) 在理士 井

液晶表示装置

- 2. 奥用新案登録請求の範囲
- (2) 有機接着剤はモールド剤と相唇しないことを特徴とする実用新案登録請求の範囲第1項記載の改晶表示装置。
- (3) モールド削はエボキシ系装 利を主 放分とし、有扱接着削はシリコン系接着 削を主 放分とす

では、10.00mmがあった。

公開実用 昭和57-124827

ることを特徴とする実用新案登録請求の範囲第 1 項又は第 2 項記載の液晶表示装置。

3. 考案の詳細な説明

本考案は被晶表示装置にない、特に電板に接続される外部接続端子用のリード金具が、長期にわたつて使用されても接続に不具合を生ずることなく良好な状態を保ち、表示装置の特性劣化をおこさないことを目的とする。

 示パターンが得られるものである。

このようにして液晶表示装置が形成されればり
ード金具の固定は良好で、電気的接続もよいが、
モールド剤でモールドし固定されるとリード金具
の先端の接続部のばね性は失われることになる。
表示装置が使用され長期間経過すると、モールド
剤の膨張、特にモールド剤に外部雰囲気中から水
分の吸着があるとモールド剤が彫潤してリード金
具を動かすことになる。たとえば第3回の矢印に

公開実用 旧和57-124827

本考察はこれらの点にかんがみなされたものであって、たとえ長時間軽巡してモールド剤が彫韻するこうなことが起つても、外部接続端子が所定辿り基板のリード塩極と良好な接続を保ち特性を劣化させない液晶表示装置を提供するものである。

以下凶血を浴照して本考案の契施例について説 明する。第5回に示すように基板(2)のリード電極 (4)のリード金具が接続される部分にカーボンにシ リコン系接着剤をベインダとして混合した導電剤

公開実用 昭和57-124827

が得られているが、時間の経過と共にリード金具とリード電極との接続不良が発生することが多かったが、本考案のものでは、このような不具合の発生を防止することができ特性の劣化をおこすことなく、良好な所定通りの表示パターンが常に得られるようになつた。

またモールド剤として前記のもののほか、アクリル系接着剤からなるモールド剤を用いても、このものは前記導電剤とは相容せずモールド剤が影響してもリード金具とリード電極との電気の設定する。なか前記したのできる。なか前記したのである。本考案の受じよりでなった。それぞれ適切なものを用いて向ようにとなった。これでもなく、このようにしてもれた表示装置は工業的に有用なものである。

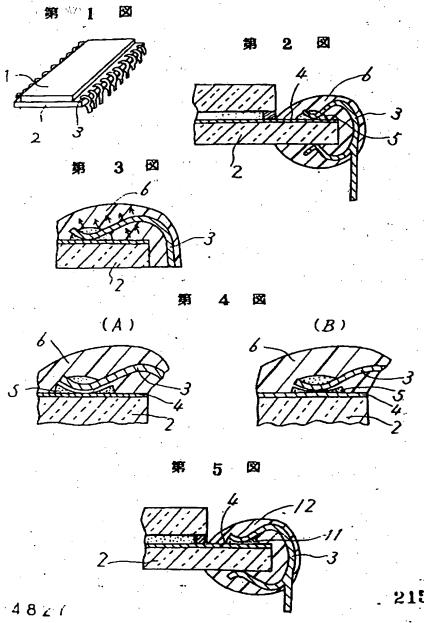
4. 凶面の簡単な説明

第1図は液晶表示装置の斜視図、第2図は液晶 表示装置のリード金具の接続部を示す断面図、第 3 図はモールド剤の影渦状態を示す説明図、第4 図(A),(B)は導電剤の不具合状態を示す説明図、第5回は本考案の一実施例の製部を示す断面図である。

2 … 絶縁差板 , 3 … 外部接続端子のリード金具。 4 … リード電磁 , 11 … 導電剤 , 12 … モールド剤。

代理人 弁理士 井 上 一 男

公開実用 昭和57-124827



AND THE PROPERTY OF

5. 添付書類の目録

ン(1) 委任状 (2) 明細書

✓(3)図 面

(4) 願書副本

1 逝

1通

1 通

1 通

216 124827